Town of Monteagle
2011 Water Quality Report

Is my drinking water safe?
Yes, our water meets all of EPA's health standards. We have conducted numerous tests for over 80 contaminants that may be in drinking water. As you will see in the chart on the back, we detected **10** of these contaminants and found all 10 to be at safe levels.

What is the source of my water?
Your water comes from Laurel Lake. Our goal is to protect our water from contaminants and we are working with the State to determine the vulnerability of our water source to ***potential*** contamination. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) has prepared a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report for the untreated water sources serving this water system. The SWAP Report assesses the susceptibility of untreated water sources to ***potential*** contamination. To ensure safe drinking water, all public water systems treat and routinely test their water. Water sources have been rated as reasonably susceptible, moderately susceptible or slightly susceptible based on geologic factors and human activities in the vicinity of the water source. The Town of Monteagle's source rated as slightly susceptible to potential contamination. An explanation of the Tennessee Source Water Assessment Program, the Source Water Assessment summaries, susceptibility scorings and the overall TDEC report to the EPA can be viewed at **www.tn.gov/environment/dws/dwassess.shtml** or you may contact the water system to obtain copies of specific assessments.

Why are there contaminants in my water?
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?
The Monteagle City Council usually meets at 6:00 p.m. on the last Tuesday of each month in the conference room at city hall, 16 Dixie Lee Avenue. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern our operations?
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits on contaminants in bottled water. We have met all of these requirements. We want you to know that we pay attention to all the rules.

Other Information
Due to all water containing dissolved contaminants, occasionally your water may exhibit slight discoloration. We strive to maintain the standards to prevent this. We at the Town of Monteagle work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have under-gone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about their drinking water, food preparation, personal hygiene, and precautions in handling infants and pets from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead in Drinking Water
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Monteagle utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at ***http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead***

Water System Security
Following the events of September 2001, we realize that our customers are concerned about the security of their drinking water. We urge the public to report any suspicious activities at any utility facilities, including treatment plants, pumping stations, tanks, fire hydrants, etc. to 924-2265.

For more information about your drinking water, please call Ben Packard at 924-2708 or Kevin Gilliam, Utility Supervisor, at 924-2265.

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Quality Data

What does this chart mean?

- MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- AL - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – explained as a relation to time and money as one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - explained as a relation to time and money as one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- TT - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, means a level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customers tap without a unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.
- MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/l)-- picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water

Unless otherwise noted the data presented in this table is from sampling performed during the 2010 calendar year.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria[3]	No	1		2011		0	<2 positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity[1]	No	0.091	0.03-0.09	2011	NTU	N/A	TT (95% <.3 NTU)	Soil runoff
Fluoride	No	1.0725 AVG.	0.82-1.35	2011	ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Copper*	No	90% = 0.38 ppm		2010	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
Lead*	No	90% = 1.2 ppb		2010	ppb	15	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	22.0 ppm		2011	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment.
TTHM [Total trihalomethane]	No	47.1 Avg.	37.7 – 54.1	2011	ppb	80 ppb	80 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)	No	38.9 Avg.	32.7 – 45.8	2011	ppb	60 ppb	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	No	3.42	0.74 – 3.42	2011	ppm	MRDLG =4 ppm	MRDL= 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Organic Carbons[2]	No			2011		TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Combined radium	No	1.90		2007	pCi/l	0	5.0	Erosion of natural deposits.

*During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 10 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

[1] 100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit.

[2] The Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon were met in 2011.

[3] Total Coliform-Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. In April 2011 we had a positive sample, with follow up samples the next day all negative.